The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts as collected by representatives of members of labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

In difficulty alone does the ability of great souls prove itself.—Schiller.

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WHOLE NO. 1349 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1937 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer — VOL. 27, NO. 8

Green Castigates General Johnson For Unjust Attacks on A. F. of L.

Claims Former NRA Head Lends Assistance to C. I. O. Group in Their Scheme to Destroy Majority Rule and Set Up Minority Dictatorship "in Direct Violation of the Constitution and Laws of the American Federation of Labor to Which They Had Agreed and Which They Had Pledged Their Honor to Support."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—General Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA head and now a newspaper columnist for the Scripps-Howard publications, was accused now a newspaper columnist for the Scripps-Howard publications, was accused by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, of unethical conduct in various assaults on the A. F. of L. and of rendering service to those unfriendly to the cause of labor who would divide and weaken organized labor and thus strengthen the forces arrayed against labor.

The accusation was made in a letter mailed to General Johnson in care of his newspaper syndicate in New York, and was declared by Mr. Green to be "the considered judgment of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and by its direction."

The conduct criticized, Mr. Green's letter said, consisted of writings by General Johnson attacking the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor and the leadership of the A. F. of L., and of statements regarding the character and abilities of some of its trusted officers while at the same time lending the leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization, whose ten constituent members unions have had their charters suspended by the A. F. of L. for refusing to withdraw from the C. I. O., which was held to be a dual organization within the American Federation of Labor and working for the overthrow of democratic procedure and majority rule with regard to organizational policy overwhelmingly endorsed by A. F. of L. conventions.

The text of Mr. Green's letter follows:

"It is with a feeling of regret and disappointment that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has noted your recent utterances, wherein the role of irresponsible dictator, indeed, we find it difficult and impossible to reconcile your professed attitude regarding the validity of the rule of the majority in all collective relationships fairly and democratically reached, with your present attitude in favoring a minority rule sought to be enforced ruthlessly in the affairs of the American Federation of Labor.

Lauds CIO, Attacks A. F. of L.

"We are amazed that in all of your references to the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor you have invariably lauded the principles and leadership of the former and found fault with that of the latter.

"Not content to express your opinion and judgment upon the merits or demerits of the fictitious issue raised regarding so-called craft or industrial organization of labor, you likewise take occasion to belittle if not besmirch the character and abilities of some of the trusted officers of the American Federation of Labor and of the labor movement as represented by the A. F. of L.

Serves Those Unfriendly to Labor

"We can only conclude that such conduct on your part is designed to lessen the confidence of the rank and file of labor in the principles and leadership as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions, regardless of whether your conduct is motivated by motives of malice, of good will or of indifference.

"Whatever motives may have prompted you unfavorable observations of the American Federation of Labor, whether your published statements were well or ill designed and unfriendly and especially without thought, purpose or design of interfering in the slightest way with your utterances or in any way influencing or causing you to change your attitude or public expressions regarding the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council wishes you to know that it regards your present attitude and activities as an contribution of service to those unfriendly to the cause of labor who would divide and weaken organized labor and thus strengthen the forces arrayed against labor.

Dictatorship Sought by Minority Group

"It is extremely unfortunate that a serious division has taken place among the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

"Undoubtedly you are entirely familiar with the undisputed fact that this division is not to be attributed to the American Federation of Labor, but that the fault rests solely and primarily with those organizations which, dissatisfied with the decisions of an unquestioned majority reached in open and regular conventions wherein they participated, set out to enforce their minority will and their arbitrary form of organization upon the majority. In conflict with every rule of decency and equity and in direct violation of the Constitution and laws of the American Federation of Labor to which they had agreed and which they had pledged their honor to support.

Changed Views on Majority Rule

"It is not only unfortunate but extremely regrettable to find that you now favor and advocate the virtues and rights of a minority to direct, control, dominate and dictate to the majority, contrary to every rule of justice and of mutual agreement.

"We are amazed that you should now give encouragement and support to those who would so flagrantly disregard the sense of agreement and obligation and established practice of responsible dictatorship. Indeed, we find it difficult and impossible to reconcile your professed attitude regarding the validity of the rule of the majority in all collective relationships fairly and democratically reached, with your present attitude in favoring a minority rule sought to be enforced ruthlessly in the affairs of the American Federation of Labor.

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Closing of Indiana Labor-Dispute Plants When Militia Is Called Out Is Required by Barry Bill

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The joint legislative committee of the Indiana Stah Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods has declared it will be successful in having the Indiana Legislature enact the Barry Bill requiring the closing of labor-dispute properties involved in labor disputes when the militia is called out to preserve law and order.

Representative Edward F. Barry, author of the bill, is a veteran legislator and a retired member of Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1. It is claimed the bill protects the public from the use of State troops in labor disputes.

The measure would require the closing of the plant or property involved in a labor controversy for every one below the rank of superintendent. Labor officials assert there could be no attempt on the employer to operate the plant or property while strikebreakers, thus avoiding one of the principal issues usually involved in labor controversies.

(From February 13 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

JURISDICTION DISPUTE ENDED BY AFL COUNCIL

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, considered at length the controversy between the International Association of Machinists and the Tobacco Workers' International Union with regard to jurisdiction over machine fixers in certain Southern tobacco factories. It was revealed that in some plants the machine fixers were members of the Machinists' Union and in other plants members of the Tobacco Workers' Union. The Council decided jurisdiction over those workers belongs to the Machinists' Union.

BIG PROFITS IN WRITING COMPENSATION INSURANCE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

An investigation of the large profits made by private insurance companies which write workmen's compensation insurance are indicated in figures compiled by Robert J. Watt, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, according to which the premiums collected in 1932 amounted to more than $9,000,000, while the amount paid out in insurance was only $5,310,230.

"In 1935," Mr. Watt said, "the insurance companies received $12,948,355 in premiums for policies, while they paid out only $4,468,146, thereby showing a surplus of nearly $8,000,000 for the year."

BROAD LABOR SPY PROBE URGED BY AFL COUNCIL

State Legislation to Regulate Employment of Private Detectives in Labor Disputes Indorsed.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—One hundred per cent approval of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee's investigation of the widespread violation of fundamental civil rights, including the right of the workers to organize in labor unions and carry on union work free from interference by anti-union employers and private detective agencies, was voiced by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here.

$50,000 Appropriation Asked

The Civil Liberties Committee, whose chairman is Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, has asked for an appropriation of $50,000 to continue the investigation. The Executive Council declared that the Senate should give the committee all the funds required in order to make a very important inquiry.

It was the opinion of the Executive Council that it would be a direct blow to good government, to the interests of workingmen and women, and to the proper relationship between employers and organized employees if the investigation was not carried on until the activities and practices of private detective agencies were fully disclosed.

Model State Bill Prepared

In announcing the action of the Executive Council, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said the Council had also approved a State legislation to regulate detective agencies, and that all State Federations of Labor would be called upon to work for such legislation before the various State legislatures.

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A model regulatory bill will be sent to the State Federations of Labor, and when such a bill, Mr. Green said, will be much more drastic than the Wisconsin law, which requires registration of detective agencies.

DECORATION FOR GOMPERS ROOM IN THE I.L.O. OFFICE AT GENEVA CONSIDERED

A. F. of L. Executive Council Will Finalize Details with Director Butler in Washington Next April.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here recently, approved plans, studied plans for furnishing and decorating the Samuel Gompers Memorial Room in the new wing of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, which will soon be ready for occupancy. This wing will be 200 feet high and cost about $200,000.

Among the decorations studied by the Council was a number of mural decorations illustrating the technological development of labor, including the engraving pictures of Boulder Dam and similar projects, and other appropriate decorations.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said that details regarding the decorations and furnishing of the Gompers Memorial Room would be finalized in conferences with Harold D. Butler, Director of the International Labor Office, next April when Dr. Butler comes to Washington for a meeting of the International Textile Conference.

The regular session of the International Labor Office in recent years has created a pressing need for additional space, which the new wing will provide. The main building, completed in 1926, was designed to accommodate 500 persons, nearly 100 less than are now employed there. At one time as many as the staff has had to seek accommodations outside.

The Gompers Memorial Room will be dedicated to the memory of Samuel Gompers, who was for 38 years president of the American Federation of Labor with the exception of one year from its organization to his death in 1924.

Warehousemen Jurisdiction Dispute Settled By A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—A jurisdiction dispute between the officials of the Pacific Coast Locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and the International Longshoremen's Association was adjusted when it was announced that the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly session here.

There are two types of warehouses, those on the waterfront and those located remote distances from the waterfront. The International Longshoremen's Association claimed jurisdiction over the employes of waterfront warehouses, but the Teamsters represented by Dave Beck of Seattle and Jack P. McLaughlin of San Francisco held that employes of warehouses remote from the waterfront should be given to the Teamsters Union. The Executive Council decided in favor of the Teamsters Union.

FULL CREW BILL BACKED

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Labor leaders in Indiana are lined up 100 per cent in favor of the full crew bill now before the legislature of that State. It provides, that on passenger trains with less than five cars there shall be a crew of four, and that on passenger trains of more than five cars carrying passengers or ten cars carrying freight there shall be a crew of five. Freight trains of less than 50 cars would have a crew of four, and trains of more than 50 cars a crew of five, including two brakemen. On all other trains not specified the crew is to number five.

Kansas Unions Set Up Joint Labor Legislative Committee

Topeka, Kansas (AFLNS).—Representatives of the Kansas State Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers have established a joint state legislative committee to promote labor legislation during the present session of the Kansas Legislature. Tom Crowe, president of the State Federation, was elected chairman of the committee and M. M. Swope of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, publicity director.

AUTOMOBILE STRIKE SETTLEMENT TERMS

By JOHN P. FREY

President, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

The automobile workers' strike was much more than a strike against General Motors Corporation. It was a strike against the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated International Unions.

The United Automobile Workers' Union had insisted that they be made the sole bargaining agency to represent all employes of General Motors. On this item which John L. Lewis selected as the supreme issue, it was this, more than all other questions connected with the strike, which led to the many days of negotiation before an agreement was finally reached.

Surrendered Sole Bargaining Demand

In the settlement of the strike the United Automobile Workers' Union completely surrendered that part of the strike purpose which was directed against the American Federation of Labor.

The demand for sole representative authority which was made by the United Automobile Workers' Union was a repudiation of the provisions of the charter which they had requested, and received from the American Federation of Labor. Emphasis must be placed upon this fact, if the settlement of the strike is to be understood as it affected the International Unions in good standing in the American Federation of Labor.

Charter Provisions Ignored

The San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1934, by a unanimous vote, which included the approving vote of John L. Lewis, and those since associated with him in the C. I. O., instructed the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue a charter to a national union of Automobile Workers which would establish the jurisdictional powers of the organization, and also protect the craft rights of the unions of skilled mechanics.

It was only after the American Federation of Labor had issued this charter and the automobile workers had accepted it and officially committed themselves to respect the charter rights of the other International Unions that John L. Lewis insisted that these rights should be ignored, and made a public repudiation in the automobile and other industries, he organized the C. I. O.

The policy of General Motors had not been friendly to trade union organization. Nevertheless, their plants employed large numbers of skilled mechanics, members of International Unions in the building trades and in the metal trades groups. Many of these had been in the employ of General Motors corporation with the management of many of the General Motors plants.

Repudiated A. F. of L. Agreement

When the United Automobile Workers' Union presented their demands to General Motors they included a provision that their organization should be recognized as the sole representative of all labor employed by that corporation. This demand was a repudiation of their agreement with the American Federation of Labor when they accepted the charter which had been granted to the San Francisco Convention. It was an attempt to use their strike as a means of compelling General Motors to recognize them as the proper body to represent all of their employes.

Auto Workers' Bargaining Demand

The Metal Trades Department immediately communicated with General Motors Corporation, expressing objection to having any other organization given the authority to represent the members of the several International Unions. The Building Trades Department sent the same notification, and a large number of International Unions affiliated with both Departments dealt with the same.

In reply to the telegram forwarded by the President of the Metal Trades, Department the following was received:

"Detroit, Michigan, January 9, 1937.

"John P. Frey, President

"Metal Trades Dept. American Federation of Labor.

"In line with the established policy you may rest assured that General Motors has no intention of entering into any agreement with any other organization interfering with legitimate jurisdictional interests of International Unions with the Metal Trades Department of American Federation of Labor.

(Signed) "H. W. ANDERSON,

"Labor Relations Dept. General Motors Corp."

A reply similar in substance was forwarded by the corporation to the Building Trades Department, and to the International Unions who had entered their protest.

Insisted on Independence of A. F. of L. Unions

In the days which followed, the original protest of the Metal Trades Department was amplified at the Executive Council meeting in Washington, D. C. Several Unions could have a more thorough knowledge of the reasons which made it essential that no settlement be made with the United Automobile Workers' Union which would assume to interfere with or abrogate the rights which International Unions had to be the sole spokesman for their members.

During the period of the strike negotiations in Detroit, conferences were held between the officers of the Building Trades and the Metal Trades Department and International Presidents of unions affiliated with one or the other.

The Departments kept President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, informed, and finally a communication was forwarded to Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, signed by President William Green, President J. W. Williams, Building Trades Department, and President John P. Frey, Metal Trades Department, urging upon the Governor to keep in mind the exclusive right of the International Unions to represent their own members.

Auto Workers Abandon Sole Bargaining Demand

As one purpose of the United Automobile Workers' Union had been to compel General Motors Corporation to recognize them as the only organization to represent all employes of General Motors, and as the agreement they entered into with that corporation provided that the United Automobile Workers' Union should only represent those employes who are members of that union, that part of their strike purpose, which was to destroy the rights of bona fide trade unionists to be represented by their International Unions, was abandoned.

Had the strike settlement forced General Motors to recognize the United Automobile Workers' Union as the sole and representative body, to the exclusion of the several International Unions would have been directly in the line of organization as the only authorized body to represent the workers in collective bargaining. Such a condition was forbidden as soon as the building is ready for occupancy.

Equally important, such a settlement would have made it impossible for other International Unions to increase their present membership.

Rights of Many Skilled Crafts Retained by A. F. of L.

As the Automobile Workers' Union entered into an agreement with General Motors Corporation which abandoned their claim to sole representative authority, International Unions in good standing in the American Federation of Labor are now free, as they have been in the past, to organize the skilled workmen of the several crafts.

The effort of a "militant minority" to force their will upon an unwilling majority, has resulted in complete failure.

GREEN PLANS TO RETAIN MINE UNION MEMBERSHIP

(From February 13 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Characterizes Scheme to Oust Him From United Mine Workers As "Hitlerism"—Says It Is An Act of Reprisal for His Statement on General Motors Strike Settlement.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that he would fight to the finish the scheme of the International Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America to expel him from that organization. The Policy Committee, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who is also chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which has constituent members unions have had their charters suspended by the American Federation of Labor for refusal to withdraw from the C. I. O., which the A. F. of L. held was a dual organization.

Objected to Auto Strike Settlement Statement

The action of the United Mine Workers was allegedly taken because of Mr. Green's statement in the terms of settlement of the General Motors strike the United Automobile Workers of America had been compelled to accept their union be the sole bargaining agent for all employes of General Motors and that "to this extent and in this respect the settlement represents a surrender in a very large way to the demands of the General Motors management."

The resolution adopted by the Miners Policy Committee directed the expulsion of officials of the union "to take effect at the next regular meeting," with William Green expelled from membership in the United Mine Workers of America."

Expulsion Plan Violoned as Reprisal

Mr. Green declared he would fight the attempt to oust him from office with him. He charged that the move was a form of Hitlerism and a definite attempt to suppress free speech.

After the action was adopted by the Policy Committee, Mr. Green said:

"Well, I suppose that is a very convincing argument, and I suppose that if the C. I. O. group can't answer my statement regarding the terms of settlement in the automobile strike by this repudiation in the automobile and other industries, he organized the C. I. O.

"The policy of General Motors had not been friendly to trade union organization. Nevertheless, their plants employed large numbers of skilled mechanics, members of International Unions in the building trades and in the metal trades groups. Many of these had been in the employ of General Motors corporation with the management of many of the General Motors plants.

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A. F. of L. Backs Roosevelt's Plan For Reorganizing Federal Judiciary

Executive Council Mobilizes National Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and Thousands of Local Unions in Support of Proposal to Confer on the President Authority to Name New Judges if Old Ones Do Not Retire at Seventy.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its quarterly meeting here, approved President Roosevelt's program for reorganization of the Federal Judiciary and announced that it would mobilize the entire labor movement encompassed by the A. F. of L. in support of the President's recommendations.

The action taken by the Executive Council means that 114 National and International Unions, four departments of the A. F. of L. with 522 local department councils, 49 state federations of labor, 734 city central bodies, over 900 directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions, and more than 24,000 local unions will undoubtedly fall into line in the interest of a long delayed reform in those Federal judicial bodies that have assumed the power to veto laws for the general welfare enacted by the Congress of the United States, signed by the President and approved by the great mass of the voters.

"Infusion of New Blood" in the Courts Sought

In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt asked authority to appoint new Federal judges when those already occupying these responsible positions reach the age of 70, with the proviso that in the application of this principle to the Supreme Court, which consists of nine justices, the maximum number of justices shall not exceed fifteen.

The President also recommended that when Federal district judges rule that Federal laws are unconstitutional provision shall be made for appealing these decisions directly to the United States Supreme Court instead of taking them to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court, which is the present practice.

In support of his recommendation for the appointment of new judges when incumbent judges reach the age of 70, the President said "the modern tasks of judges," not only "call for the use of full energies," but that "modern complexities call also for a constant infusion of new blood in the courts, so that as it is needed in executive functions of the Government and in private business." On this point the President added:

"A lowered mental or physical vigor leads men to avoid an examination of complicated and difficult questions. Little by little, new facts become blurred through old glasses fitted, as it were, for the needs of another generation; older men, assuming that the scene is the same as it was in the past, cease to explore or to inquire into the present or the future."

Courts Have Become Third Legislative Body

With regard to appealing decisions of Federal district judges on the constitutionality of legislation directly to the Supreme Court without the intervention of the Circuit Court of Appeals, the President emphasized the desirable conditions resulting from conflicting decisions of Federal district judges, accompanied with long delays following injunctions suspending the administration of statutes, until the "whole hierarchy of the courts" has passed on their validity.

"Thus the judiciary, by postponing action, may prevent the will of the people, as the President declared, "is assuming an additional function and is coming more and more to constitute a super-legislature, loosely organized and slowly operating third house of the National Legislature."

Mr. Green's Statement

The position of the American Federation of Labor in support of the Roosevelt program was announced by the A. F. of L. Executive Council, was announced by William Green, president of the Federation, in the following statement:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor specifically approves the recommendation of the President of the United States contained in the message sent to and submitted to Congress under date of February 5, 1937, for the reorganization of the Federal Judiciary.

"The Council arrived at its decision to support the President's recommendation after painstaking investigation and most careful thought and study.

"It was the opinion of the Executive Council that the sincere and earnest desire of Labor for judicial reform will be for the realization of social and economic advancement, could be promoted better through the acceptance and the application of the President's recommendation, rather than through the slow, tedious process of a constitutional amendment.

Labor Backs Roosevelt

"The Council fully believes that Labor throughout the United States, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, will rally to the support of the President in the recommendation which he made.

"It is the purpose of the Executive Council to call upon Labor throughout the entire country to give to the President's plan for judicial reform a full measure of support.

"National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies, all chartered by the American Federation of Labor, will be called upon to rally to the support of the President, and to acquaint the members of Congress with the desire of Labor and Labor's friends for favorable action upon the President's recommendation at the earliest possible date."

(From February 13 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

CLOTHING WORKERS PACT IS COMMENDED BY GREEN

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The agreement reported as negotiated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America with a committee of men's clothing manufacturers, and by which present $5 per cent of the national industry, providing a 12 per cent wage increase and continuing the thirty-six hour week, was commended by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a press conference here. Mr. Green said that so far as he could understand by press reports it was a very commendable settlement."

The contract was reported to run for three years, with the wage increase amounting to about $30,000,000 annually.

LABOR PAPER SUSPENDED

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The Stroudsburg Central Labor Union, Stroudsburg, Pa., ordered the temporary suspension of the Monroe County Labor News, official organ of the Central Body. Lack of adequate financial support was assigned as the reason for the action.

AFL COUNCIL OPPOSES STRIKE SUBPOENA PLAN

Fears New Power Sought by Secretary of Labor Perkins Might Lead to Compulsory Arbitration.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, declared its opposition to the proposal made by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that Congress enact legislation conferring power upon the Secretary of Labor to subpoena parties in labor disputes.

The Council approved a general statement by William Green, president of the Federation, that Secretary Miss Perkins' proposal on the ground that "it is only a step away from compulsory arbitration of hearings and the compulsory submission of testimony under oath, and the books, papers and records as the compulsory acceptance of departmental decisions."

The Executive Council held, with Mr. Green, that "the public interest will be best served by the maintenance of the Labor Department as a mediation and conciliation department through which the government may act by the application of forceful methods, but through persuasion, conciliation and mediation, promote settlements of industrial disputes which arise between employers and employees."

N. Y. ASSEMBLY URGED BY GREEN TO RATIFY BAN ON CHILD LABOR

Tells Speaker Heck That Humane Considerations Demand Adoption of the Federal Amendment, Which Means "the Abolition of Child Labor In Mills, Mines and Factories Throughout the Entire Country."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following telegram to Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the New York Assembly at Albany, urging the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Assembly, the Amendment having already been ratified by the Senate:

"In the name of the 4,000,000 of Labor throughout the entire country I appeal to you and through you to the members of the New York Assembly to vote in favor of the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Through the adoption of this amendment child labor and the exploitation of child labor can be prohibited in all states of the union. Economic as well as humane considerations call for such action on the part of State Legislatures.

"There is no basis for the opposition that the adoption of the Child Labor Amendment would mean interference on the part of the government with homework, with the education of children or with the family control of the child labor in the home.

"It means but one thing—the abolition of child labor in mills, mines and factories throughout the entire country.

"If earnestly hope the New York Assembly will follow the lead of the New York Senate by voting in favor of the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment at a very early date.

"I am sending this telegram by direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

Labor Temple Is Planned By Decatur Trade Unions

Decatur, Ill. (AFLNS).—Organized labor of Decatur has taken a three-year lease on a building to be used as a labor temple. There will be accommodations for three meetings of different locals at the same time. Twelve unions have signed the lease for the temple as soon as the building is ready for occupancy.

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Rights of Many Skilled Crafts Retained by A. F. of L.

As the Automobile Workers' Union entered into an agreement with General Motors Corporation which abandoned their claim to sole representative authority, International Unions in good standing in the American Federation of Labor are now free, as they have been in the past, to organize the skilled workmen of the several crafts.

The effort of a "militant minority" to force their will upon an unwilling majority, has resulted in complete failure.